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BOROUGH



OF MORLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1952

Borough



of Morley

●

ANNUAL REPORT


of the

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

●

..... Year Ended December

..... 31st. 1952



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BOROUGH OF MORLEY

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE. (As at present constituted)

The Mayor (Councillor H. Barnes).

Chairman—Councillor H. Dodsworth.

Deputy Chairman—Councillor Mrs. M. J. Bastow.

Aldermen—

J. Dews, J.P.

H. Snowdon

C. Stinton, J.P.

H. S. Wilson

Councillors—

J. H. Asquith

Mrs. A. Clayton

Miss C. E. Hepworth, J.P

E. Booth

E. Hall

G. W. Hill

T. Redick

Mrs. R. Strickland

S. Trowsdale

Local Health Authority—West Riding County Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF AND STAFF
OF THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (WEST RIDING
COUNTY COUNCIL) EMPLOYED IN THIS DIVISIONAL
AREA

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer, West
Riding County Council:—

Frederick G. E. Hill, D.S.O., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer:—

Marianne H. Witt, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edinburgh.

Assistant County Medical Officers, Part-time Duties:—

M. J. Redcliffe, M.B., Ch.B.

R. M. Chippendale, M.B., D.C.H.

Consultant Paediatrician:—

R. J. Pugh, M.B., Ch. B., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Dental Surgeon (West Riding County Council):—

E. Thornton, L.D.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

Frank G. Sugden, D.P.A., M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,

A.M.I.S.E.

Sanitary Inspectors:—

G. E. Bottomley, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

E. C. Lewis, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

R. Wood, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Cleansing Officer:—

A. Prince.

Health Visitors and School Nurses (West Riding County
Council):—

§††Miss S. A. Chapman.

§††Miss N. Richardson.

*††Miss E. Wilman

*§†Miss J. E. N. Hainsworth

§†Miss E. K. Rhodes.

§†Mrs. C. C. Cotton

§†Miss B. T. Parkin

†Miss B. V. Ryall.

†State Registered Nurse.

‡State Certified Midwife.

§Health Visitors Certificate

*Fever Trained.

District Midwives (West Riding County Council):—

Miss M. Burdon	Mrs. E. H. Hargreaves
Miss E. Chapman	Mrs. A. Hewson.
Mrs. D. J. Jackson	

Home Nurses (West Riding County Council):—

Miss J. Gomersall	Miss J. Stokes
Miss O. R. Marriott	Mrs. V. Taylor
Mrs. C. Noble.	Miss A. M. Wood
Miss E. Rothery	Mrs. M. Woollin

Mental Health Social Worker (West Riding County Council):—

Miss C. M. Glover

Mental Health Home Teacher (West Riding County Council):—

Mrs. G. Jones.

Orthopaedic Nurse.

Mrs. R. Andrew, S.R.N., O.N.C.

Clerical Staff:—

E. Myers (Chief Clerk)
 R. Crabtree
 C. C. Roberts
 J. McKnight
 M. A. Ramsden
 Miss M. Halloran
 Mrs. W. R. Hollingworth
 Miss J. Lister

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1952

Live Births :—

	Males.	Females	Total.
Legitimate	287	281	568
Illegitimate	21	8	29
	—	—	—
	308	289	597
	—	—	—

Birth-rate (Registrar-General) 15.10

Corrected Birth-rate 13.4

Still Births :—

	Males.	Females	Total.
Legitimate	5	8	13
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	—	—	—
	5	8	13
	—	—	—

Rate per thousand (Live and Still-births) ... 15.4

Deaths :—

	Males.	Females	Total.
	269	242	511
Death-rate (Registrar-General)			12.9
Corrected death-rate			14.1

Maternal Mortality Rate 1.64

INFANT DEATHS.

Deaths of Infants under One Year:—

	Males.	Females	Total.
Legitimate	6	5	11
Illegitimate	1	0	1
	—	—	—
	7	5	12
	—	—	—

Deaths of Infants under Four Weeks:—

	Males.	Females	Total.
Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate	1	0	1
	—	—	—
	6	3	9
	—	—	—

Infantile Mortality Rate:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	20.1
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	19.3
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	34.4
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	70
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (all ages)	0
Deaths from Diphtheria (all ages)	0
Death rate—Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	.10
„ Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.0
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0.0
„ Cancer	1.76
„ Measles	0.0
„ Whooping Cough	0.05
„ Scarlet Fever	0.0
„ Diphtheria	0.0
„ Pneumonia, Bronchitis	1.2

No of cases notified as Scarlet Fever	42
„ „ Measles	254
„ „ Whooping Cough	89
„ „ Pneumonia	8
„ „ Dysentery	8
„ „ Erysipelas	6
„ „ Puerperal Pyrexia	4
„ „ Anterior Poliomyelitis	2
„ „ Suspected Diphtheria	2
„ „ Meningococcal Meningitis ..	1
„ „ Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
„ „ —new cases	19
„ „ Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	
„ „ —new cases	6
„ „ Food Poisoning	10

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health
Committee, Borough of Morley.

I have the honour again to present to you the Annual Report on the Health Services of the Borough of Morley for the year ended December 31st, 1952.

For 1952, the Annual Report has been drawn up in the form laid down under the general instructions issued by the Ministry of Health.

The Report deals in detail with the Public Health and Sanitary Services and Administration of the Local District Council of the Borough of Morley, but included also is a report on aspects of the Welfare Services which operate in the Borough and whose organisation and administration are the responsibility of the Local Health Authority, i.e. the West Riding County Council.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK G. E. HILL,

Medical Officer of Health.

Divisional Medical Officer,

West Rinding County Council.

The Divisional Health Office,
Windsor House,
Morley.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

The Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year ended December 31st 1952, has been prepared in accordance with the general instructions of the Ministry of Health.

For the most part, the Report deals with those Health Services for which the Council of the Borough of Morley is the responsible Authority, but additionally, as in previous years, information is given in this report of services which are provided in Morley by the Local Health Authority, that is, the West Riding County Council, in particular information relating to the Welfare Services for which that Authority is responsible.

Reference is made in the first place to a Table of Statistics set out in a comparative form and relating to recent years.

From a consideration of this Table, it will be seen that the Birth Rate which in 1942 was 16.10 showed then a tendency to rise up to 1947 when the rate of 23.2 was recorded. From that year onwards there has been a progressive decrease, the figure shown for 1951 being 13.91 and we find in 1952 the figure shown to be lower still at 13.4.

This is in accordance with the general tendency throughout the Country, for the birth rate to show a progressive fall from the immediate post war years.

Over the same period, the death rate has tended to be more variable. In 1942 the rate stood at 14.5 and in 1952 it is shown as 14.06. In the intervening years it has fallen so low as 13.0 in 1949 and risen as high as 13.26 in 1951.

Comparable death rate figures for 1952 are as follows:

England and Wales	11.3
160 Smaller towns of	
England and Wales	11.2

The infantile death rate for 1952 was low. Twelve deaths of infants under 1 year are recorded as compared with 27 in 1951 and the infant death rate for 1952 is recorded as 20.1 as compared with the high rate of 43.6 for the year 1951. The

rate of 20.1 for Morley in 1952 is the lowest infantile death rate recorded for this area.

Again comparable figures of infantile mortality rates are :

England and Wales 27.6

160 Smaller towns in

England and Wales 25.8

No death in a child or infant under the age of 2 years is recorded as due to Diarrhoea or Enteritis.

One maternal death is shown in 1952 and consequently there is a maternal death rate of 1.64.

Since 1942 maternal deaths have occurred in the years :

1942—None

1947—One

1943—Three

1948—None

1944—None

1949—None

1945—None

1950—One

1946—Two

1951—None

The death rate from Tuberculosis continues to show a progressive decline. This has fallen from 0.46 to 0.10 for pulmonary tuberculosis and from 0.08 to 0.00 for non-pulmonary tuberculosis in the past ten years.

These figures compare favourably with the figures for the administrative West Riding County (0.19) and for England and Wales (0.24) for 1952.

70 deaths from cancer are recorded. The figures for the past ten years show variation, the highest death rate from cancer recorded being 2.2 in 1942 and the lowest rate 1.64 in 1948.

The rate for 1952 is shown as 1.76 a fall from the previous year's figure which was given as 2.07.

Cases of cancer of the lung, bronchus, etc. are being reported in increasing numbers year by year, for the County as a whole, although for Morley eight cases only of this form of cancer are reported for the year under review.

There has been, however, a tendency in this area for the numbers of this form of cancer to show a similar progressive increase over a period of years.

From a total of 511 deaths, 284 are shown as due to heart and circulation disease, i.e. a percentage of 55 of the total deaths.

70 totals deaths from cancer show a percentage of 13.7 of all deaths.

2 deaths from Whooping Cough are recorded and 1 death from acute poliomyelitis.

No deaths are recorded from diphtheria, scarlet fever or measles.

Facilities for immunization against whooping cough were provided by the County Council during the year and this scheme has been operated in Morley since the 1st April, 1952. That there is value in this protective treatment has been established but it is stressed that the treatment should be carried out in early infancy. The County's Scheme provides for treatment to be carried out up to the age of 4 years.

Protective treatment against diphtheria has been carried out as in previous years and 770 treatments in children up to the age of 15 were completed in 1952. It is shown that 76% of children in Morley aged 5 to 15 years in 1952 had received this protective treatment, but there is room for improvement in respect of younger children—that is, children up to the age of 5 years of whom 33% only had had protective injections.

Two cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified; both were very severe cases and one death is recorded.

Ten cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. Of these, 8 notifications were some local cases connected with an outbreak which occurred in a neighbouring County District.

The significant point in connection with this outbreak is that the food concerned was prepared in a School Canteen in Gildersome and the ten local cases were all Canteen Workers in this school kitchen. The outbreak is referred to in detail later in the report. The cause of this outbreak was ascertained to be the precooking and storing of food under conditions favourable for the multiplication of food poisoning organisms.

Reference has been made in previous Annual Reports to the danger of this method of preparing food, but as a result

of this extensive outbreak and of the representations made to the Authorities concerned, it is satisfactory to understand that this undesirable practice has been discontinued in all kitchens and canteens in this Area.

451 notifications of infectious disease were received during the year. In 1951 the number of notifications received was 893.

There were 254 notifications in respect of measles and indeed this was the only infectious disease prevalent during 1952. The cases occurred from the month of April through to early September. During the middle summer months there were cases of whooping cough also.

Some cases of Scarlet Fever have been notified throughout the year—mostly of a mild type.

Nineteen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (new cases) were reported, an increase of 2 over the figure of 1951 and an increase of 1 over the figure for 1950 but comparing favourably with the figures for 1949 and 1948—24 and 28 respectively.

Again no confirmed case of diphtheria was reported but with regard to this disease, it is felt that the number of children in this area protected from this disease by immunization is too low and consequently unsatisfactory. With no cases of diphtheria occurring here for some years, there is a great danger of complacency amongst parents and this is unfortunately true to some extent in this Borough at present, a position which obtains in spite of the efforts of the staff of the Health Department to ensure a higher protected child population.

Reference is made to two cases of acute poliomyelitis which occurred during the year. Both cases were of the severe and paralytic type. One death is recorded.

Figures in the body of the report show the continued progress which has been made with the provision of new Council Housing, 116 permanent type houses having been completed by the Local Authority during the year and 22 by private enterprise.

The list of applications for Council Houses appears still

to increase rather than decrease and a significant and relatively increasing part of that list now comprises elderly persons who apply for bungalows and small accommodation flats. The relative provision of such accommodation is at present necessarily small.

During the year a token commencement was made with clearance.

A small area of 9 houses was surveyed and declared a Clearance Area. No objection from owners and others interested was received and the order concerning this area was confirmed.

The Council proposes to proceed with clearance, and a proportion of new housing will, from year to year, modified as circumstances will allow, be allocated to the rehousing of displaced persons from such clearance areas.

As referred to elsewhere, 10 cases of food poisoning were reported.

This outbreak, fortunately not a serious one apart from the numbers involved (mostly school children) and the acute discomfort of the illness, could have been avoided if the simple principles of hygiene in the handling of food had been observed.

To ensure clean and safe food has again been one of the major preoccupations of the Health Department and much has been achieved in respect of premises, in respect of all aspects of food preparation and handling and in respect of the personal hygiene of those engaged in this business and trade.

We are satisfied that a good standard has now been attained in this Borough and there will be no relaxation of effort in our work of maintaining this standard and indeed improving what has been achieved.

With reference to our Welfare and Clinic Services, a comment was made in the 1951 Report on the intention of the Local Health Authority to build a new multiple clinic in Morley.

At the time of writing, it is gratifying to record that a site has been acquired in Corporation Street, that plans for the new building have been approved and that one can anticipate an early start in the erection of this building.

Clinic services both for school age and under-school-age children, have been well maintained during 1952. Statistics regarding these have been given in the body of the report.

The establishments of the Nursing Staff have been increased again, one additional appointment of a Health Visitor and School Nurse has brought that establishment up to eight.

Again an additional Home Nurse has been appointed to cope with the pressure of work on that Service.

The establishment of Home Helps has been again increased from the equivalent of 13 to the equivalent of 16 whole time workers. The demand on this service is not only heavy but a growing one.

Additional cars provided for Nursing Staff have increased the effective work of the various Nursing Staffs.

Finally, attention is again drawn to the high proportion of mothers seeking institutional accommodation for confinement, 425 as normal booked cases and 33 in emergency, a total of 458. Comparing this with the births 610, it represents a high proportion of these births. To what extent this position is related to local housing circumstances, that is to conditions of bad housing, over-crowding and so on, it is difficult to say but quite definitely many of the older houses of the town are quite unsuitable for domiciliary confinements, and expectant mothers living in them are compelled to seek institutional confinements for reasons of bad housing alone.

Reference to figures given elsewhere in the report show that Morley Hall Maternity Home, where the accommodation was again fully booked in 1952, provided for the majority of these mothers, and it is a matter of satisfaction that the decision of the Hospital Authority during the year to close this Home was, on further consideration, indefinitely postponed.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Cancer Death Rate	T.B. Death Rate		Infectious Diseases No. of Cases Notified Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	
						Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary			
1942	16.10	14.5	60.6	0.00	2.2	.46	.08	59	20
1943	17.7	13.9	42.1	3.03	1.93	.38	.05	135	20
1944	19.7	14.5	39.9	0.00	2.07	.33	.08	323	66
1945	17.6	13.4	54.9	0.00	1.93	.38	.05	99	35
1946	19.2	14.1	59.0	2.64	2.06	.26	.18	24	11
1947	23.2	13.7	44.1	1.07	2.09	.25	.05	46	2
1948	19.9	11.8	44.3	0.00	1.64	.25	.07	123	3
1949	17.2	13.0	38.0	0.00	1.73	.33	.03	57	0
1950	15.9	13.2	26.4	0.02	1.82	.15	.02	74	0
1951	13.91	15.26	43.6	0.00	2.07	.15	.025	58	0
1952	13.4	14.06	20.1	1.64	1.76	.10	0.0	42	2
							(Amended diagnosis)		40	0

A statement is included here of certain statistics shown as a comparative table with reference to ten recent years. The table shows the general and particular trends in various vital and other statistics over a period of recent years.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

General Statistics, 1952:—

Area	9,529 acres
Popuation (1951 census)	39,783
Population (Registrar-General), Mid 1952	39,620
Number of inhabited houses (1931 census)	11,008
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1952, accord- ing to rate books	13,731
Number of families or separate occupiers (1931 census)	11,092
Sum represented by a Penny Rate 1952/53 ...	£728/11/2
Rateable value 1/4/53	£191,636

Laboratory Facilities:—

Local:—Medical Research Council Laboratory, Public
Health Department, Wakefield County Hall

Samples submitted:—

Examination for B. Diphtheria	209
Examination for Haemolytic Streptococcus	209
Examination for Dysentery Organisms	14
Examination for Food Poisoning	12
Milk samples submitted for bacteriological examina- tion from this department	113
Milk samples submitted for biological examination	16
Ice Cream samples submitted for bacteriological examination	116
Water Samples	97
Bath Water Samples	12
Water samples submitted for examination under arrangements made by the Waterworks Com- mittee to the Laboratory of Messrs. H. T. Lea and Mallinder, Halifax	266

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS, INCLUDING CLINICS SOLELY FOR DIAGNOSIS OR CONSULTATION

Total number of centres provided and maintained by the
West Riding County Council 6

Infant Welfare Centres:—

Morley Central Clinic, Commercial Street, Morley—

Monday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

The Methodist Schoolroom, The Falls, East Ardsley—

*Tuesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

No. 1 Syke Lane, West Ardsley—

*Thursday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

The Wesleyan Methodist Schoolroom, Drighlington—

*Friday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

The Council Offices, Gildersome—

*Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

* Combined with a School Clinic Session.

The Town Hall, Churwell—

Wednesday, 10-30 to 11-30 a.m. Food Sales Only.

STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCES AT THE VARIOUS INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

MORLEY INFANT WELFARE:

Monday Session:

Total attendances, 1952:—

(1) Children under 1 year 1487

(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... 383

Total 1870

Average attendance per session 38

Children attending for the first time in 1952 and who at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	95
(2) Between the ages of 1 year and 5 years	8
	<hr/>
Total	103
	<hr/>

Wednesday Session:

Total attendances, 1952:—

(1) Children under 1 year	1539
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	449
	<hr/>
Total	1988
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session 38

Children attending for the first time in 1952 and who at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	93
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	12
	<hr/>
Total	105
	<hr/>

MORLEY INFANT WELFARE COMBINED CLINICS:

Children in attendance at the end of the year and who were then:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	178
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	233
	<hr/>
Total	411
	<hr/>

EAST ARDSLEY INFANT WELFARE:

Total attendances, 1952:—

(1) Children under 1 year of age	784
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	514
	<hr/>
Total	1298
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session 25

Children attending for the first time in 1952 and who at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	45
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	1
	<hr/>
Total	46
	<hr/>

Children in attendance at the end of the year and who were then:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	34
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	31
	<hr/>
Total	65
	<hr/>

WEST ARDSLEY INFANT WELFARE:

Total attendances, 1952:—

(1) Children under 1 year of age	844
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	273
	<hr/>
Total	1117
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session 22

Children attending for the first time in 1952 and who at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	69
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	2
	<hr/>
Total	71
	<hr/>

Children in attendance at the end of year and who were then:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	45
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	23
	<hr/>
Total	68
	<hr/>

DRIGHLINGTON INFANT WELFARE:

Total attendances, 1952:—

(1) Children under 1 year of age	409
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	280
	<hr/>
Total	689
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session 13

Children attending for the first time in 1952 and who at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	43
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	5
	<hr/>
Total	48
	<hr/>

Children in attendance at the end of the year and who were then:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	39
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	82
	<hr/>
Total	121
	<hr/>

GILDERSOME INFANT WELFARE:

Total attendances, 1952:—

(1) Children under 1 year of age	577
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	203
	<hr/>
Total	780
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session 15

Children attending for the first time in 1952 and who at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of Age	32
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	2
	<hr/>
Total	34

Children in attendance at the end of the year who were then :—

(1) Under 1 year of age	28
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	76
	<hr/>
Total	104
	<hr/>

COMBINED STATEMENT FOR ALL INFANT WELFARE CENTRES :—

Total attendances at all Centres during the year :—

(1) By children under 1 year of age	5640
(2) By children between the ages of 1 and 5	2101

Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year, and, who, on the date of their first attendances were :—

(1) Under 1 year of age	377
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	30

Total number of children in attendance at the end of the year and who at that time were :—

(1) Under 1 year of age	324
-------------------------------	-----

Percentage of total notified births, 1952, represented by this figure

53.5

DRIED MILK, Etc., ISSUED AT VARIOUS WELFARE CENTRES

A statement of the sales and free issues of Dried Milk, etc., is given below:—

INFANTS AND CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE:

Sales at full cost:—

Ambrosia Dried Milk	1352 lb. pkts.
Cow and Gate Dried Milk	2579 lb. pkts.
Trufood, Humanised	343 lb. pkts.
Trufood, Follow-on	13 lb. pkts.
Virol	300 medium cups
Virolax	5 6 oz. cups
Maltoline	136 10 oz. jars
Cod Liver Oil	2 6 oz. bottles
Glucose	141 4 oz. cartons
Nestrovite	25 bottles
Halibut Oil	56 5c.c. bottles
Midlothian Oat Food	133 tins
Robrex	213 10 oz. pkts.
Scott's Baby Cereal	200 pkts.
Minadex	49 4 oz. bottles
Colact	27 pkts.
Weaning Foods	105 pkts.
Halibut Oil Capsules	10 100 bottles

Free Issues: Expectant and Nursing Mothers:—

Adexolin	29 pkts.
Lactation Tablets	320 bottles
Colliron	20 4 oz. bottles
I.C.D. Tablets	as prescribed
Ferrous Sulphate Tablets	as prescribed
Fersolate Tablets	as prescribed
Adexolin Liquid	9 bottles

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

For patients booking at Morley Hall Maternity Home:—

Morley Hall Maternity Home:—(Hospital Board)

Thursday 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.—Combined ante-natal and post-natal clinic.

For patients booking at other Lying-in Institutions, or remaining at home for confinement:—

*School Clinic premises, Commercial Street, Morley:—

Friday in each week, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

*No. 1, Syke Lane, West Ardsley:—

1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, 1-30 to 2 p.m.

*Methodist Schoolroom, The Falls, East Ardsley:—

2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month—10 a.m. to 11 a.m.

*Gildersome Council Offices—Relaxation Clinic:—

2nd and 4th Thursday in each month—3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

West Ardsley, No. 1, Syke Lane, West Ardsley:—

Relaxation Clinic every Monday—3 to 4 p.m.

*Combined Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics.

Attendances at the Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics in 1952 are shown below:—

A.—Ante-natal Clinics:

Morley District Ante-natal Clinic:

Total No. of women who attended	84
---------------------------------------	----

Total attendances	260
-------------------------	-----

Average attendance per session	5.2
--------------------------------------	-----

West Ardsley Ante-natal Clinic:

Total No. of women who attended	8
---------------------------------------	---

Total attendances	70
-------------------------	----

Average attendance per session	2.9
--------------------------------------	-----

East Ardsley Ante-natal Clinic:

Total No. of women who attended	19
---------------------------------------	----

Total attendances	62
-------------------------	----

Average attendance per session	2.5
--------------------------------------	-----

Gildersome Ante-natal Clinic:

Total No. of women who attended	4
---------------------------------------	---

Total attendances	15
-------------------------	----

Average attendance per session	0.65
--------------------------------------	------

Drighlington Ante-natal Clinic:

Total No. of women who attended	12
Total attendances	28
Average attendance per session	1.2

All Ante-natal Clinics:

Total attending in 1952	127
Total attendances	435
Average attendance per session	3.02

Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the number of women attending the Clinics in 1952 20%

B.—Post-natal Clinics:

All Post-natal Clinics:

Patients attended	7
-------------------------	---

Arrangements have been made for Specialist Consultations.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

Morley Central Clinic, Commercial Street, Morley.

No. 1 Syke Lane, West Ardsley.

The Methodist Chapel Schoolroom, East Ardsley.

The Wesleyan Chapel Schoolroom, King St., Drighlington.

The Council Offices, The Green, Gildersome.

Consultant Eye Clinic—Morley Central Clinic.

Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeons—

Mr. Ludwick Wittels, M.D., D.O., (Oxford).

Miss J. V. Kirkwood, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Consultant Aural Surgeon—

Mr. H. Maurice Jones, F.R.C.S.

Dental Clinic—This Clinic is established at the Morley Central Clinic premises.

Summary of attendances, 1952:—

Morley Central Clinic	9034
East Ardsley Clinic	0
West Ardsley Clinic	0
Gildersome Clinic	4
Drighlington Clinic	7

GENERAL CLINIC SERVICES, 1952:—

The various clinic premises in use in 1952 were those referred to in recent annual reports.

The Central and administrative clinic is at Commercial Street, Morley.

There are additional clinics at East and West Ardsley, at Gildersome and Drighlington.

There is a Welfare Food Distribution Centre at Churwell.

The existing Central Clinic premises are not adequate and provision has been made for a new Multiple Clinic to replace the existing building. This clinic will be built on a suitable site which has already been acquired, in Corporation Street, Morley.

This building will accommodate the Welfare and General Clinic and all Special Clinics including the Dental Clinic.

The general sessional arrangements for the Clinics at present held are as follows:—

CENTRAL CLINIC:

Infant Welfare Centres—

Monday and Wednesday in each week, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Ante-natal Clinics—

Friday in each week, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Special Relaxation Clinic—

Friday in each week, 1-30 p.m. to 2-30 p.m.

General Minor Ailment Clinics—

The Central Clinic is open for general minor ailments on each half day throughout the week.

Consultant Eye Clinics—

Held on two half days in each alternate week by appointment.

Consultant Paediatric Clinics—

Two sessions held in each month on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Orthopaedic and Remedial Treatment Clinics—

Each Wednesday morning, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Speech Therapy—

Held on alternate Fridays, mornings and after-
noons, 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Ultra Violet Light Clinic—

Tuesday afternoons and Thursday afternoons in
each week from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Dental Clinic—

The dental clinic is held each morning and after-
noon throughout each week except for certain
half day sessions which are specially arranged
for inspections in schools.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CLINICS:

Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant Clinic—

Held one half day in each week at Batley
Hospital. Patients attend by appointment made
from the Divisional Office.

Speech Therapy—

Additionally some cases from this Division
attend the Speech Therapy Clinic in the Batley
Divisional Office and Central Clinic.

ADDITIONAL PROVISION FOR CLINIC SERVICES:

At East Ardsley, West Ardsley, Gildersome and Drigh-
lington, clinic sessions are arranged for Infant Welfare
Services in connection with ante-natal and post-natal care and
also for minor ailment and inspections for school and under-
school-age children.

Clinic records show attendances at the various clinics as
follows:---

GENERAL MINOR AILMENT CLINIC:

No. of individual children treated	1894
Total attendances	9034

CONSULTANT EYE CLINICS:

No. of sessions held	30
No. of individual children examined	398
No. of children referred for operative treatment	24
No. of children referred for refractions	380
No. for whom spectacles were prescribed	183
No. of these who obtained spectacles by the end of the year	171

Additional:—

No. of cases where forms were completed for the repair of spectacles	117
---	-----

CONSULTANT EAR NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC:

No. of individual treatment referred to this clinic	79
No. of these children receiving operative treat- ment	60

CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC CLINIC:

No. of sessions held	21	
	Pre-school Age	School Age
No. of individual children examined	34	88
No. of attendances of children	40	102
No. of these children referred by General Medical Practitioners ...	6	10
No. of these children referred by Local Health Authority Staff ...	27	78
No. of children referred from this clinic to hospital	1	7
No. of children sent for Convalescent Treatment	0	3

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC:

No. of sessions held	129	
	Pre-school Age	School Age
No. of individual children treated during the year	6	64
No. of attendances	63	588

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT CLINICS:

No. of children treated	129
-------------------------------	-----

SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC:

No. of sessions held	46
----------------------------	----

	Pre-school Age	School Age
No. of individual children attending	7	17

No. of individual children attending the Clinic at Batley	1	1
--	---	---

DENTAL CLINICS

No. of individual children treated	2428
--	------

No. of attendances for treatment	4989
--	------

No. of extractions:	
---------------------	--

(a) Temporary Teeth	3183
---------------------------	------

(b) Permanent Teeth	595
---------------------------	-----

No of fillings:	
-----------------	--

(a) Temporary Teeth	292
---------------------------	-----

(b) Permanent Teeth	1400
---------------------------	------

No. of other treatments:	
--------------------------	--

(a) Temporary Teeth	9
---------------------------	---

(b) Permanent Teeth	1424
---------------------------	------

No. of general anaesthetics given for extractions, etc.	1462
---	------

The accommodation provided at the Central Clinic premises is now adequate for the clinics held there, particularly for the Infant Welfare Clinics.

Reference is made above to the new provision of a Multiple Clinic, arrangements for which are in hand.

Through the provision of the new multiple clinic, the general arrangements for all clinic services, general and special, will be greatly improved.

Attendances at the various clinics and Welfares have been maintained during the year, with the exception of the pre- and post-natal clinics.

With regard to these, the special arrangements with General Medical Practitioners and otherwise, made under the National Health Service, has materially modified the use made of the Local Authority Clinics.

TUBERCULOSIS

There is a Chest Clinic maintained by the Regional Hospital Board, at High Street, Morley.

The Chest Physician attends one half day in each week. One Health Visitor of the Local Health Authority carries out the general and special visiting in this District in connection with Tuberculosis and this Health Visitor attends each session held at the Chest Clinic.

There is a close liaison between the Chest Clinic and the local Divisional Health Office.

During the year a Voluntary Committee has been formed in Morley to give care and assistance in cases of Tuberculosis where such help may be needed.

This Committee is affiliated with the National Association and the Chest Physician and Divisional Medical Officer are co-opted members of this Committee.

Such Voluntary Committees are now operating in many areas and it is hoped that this Committee will receive sufficient financial and other support to continue and to extend the scope of this work of the care of tuberculous persons, to which it is committed.

VENEREAL DISEASES

No treatment facilities in Morley.

Treatment is available in the hospitals in neighbouring towns, e.g., Leeds, Bradford and Wakefield.

The position is adequately provided for, and information is available at the Divisional Health Office.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL HOSPITALS

General Hospitals, Special Hospitals and Special Departments are very adequately available in neighbouring County Boroughs and towns, particularly in Leeds, Bradford, Wakefield and Dewsbury.

Isolation Hospitals are available at Seacroft, Leeds, and at Snapethorpe, Wakefield, and in general, cases from this area are admitted to these hospitals.

The accommodation has been sufficient and adequate in 1952. (See report on Institutional Accommodation for Infectious Diseases).

MATERNITY AND MIDWIFERY

The figures of admissions to these various Institutions are given below:—

Morley Hall Maternity Home:—

Total cases admitted	298
----------------------------	-----

West Riding County Hospital, Staincliffe:—

Booked cases admitted	94
-----------------------------	----

Emergency cases admitted	28
--------------------------------	----

Total	122
-------	-----

Leeds Maternity Hospital:—

Booked cases admitted	13
-----------------------------	----

Emergency cases admitted	5
--------------------------------	---

Total	18
-------	----

Wakefield Maternity Hospital:—

Booked cases admitted	6
-----------------------------	---

Emergency cases admitted	0
--------------------------------	---

Total	6
-------	---

Batley Maternity Hospital:—

Total cases admitted	1
----------------------------	---

Walton Hall, Wakefield:—

Total cases admitted	1
----------------------------	---

Moorlands Maternity Hospital, Dewsbury:—

Total cases admitted	8
----------------------------	---

St .Mary's Hospital, Leeds :—

Total cases admitted	3
----------------------------	---

Manygates Hospital, Wakefield :—

Emergency cases admitted	1
--------------------------------	---

Summary of all Lying-in Institutions :—

Booked cases admitted	425
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Emergency cases admitted	33
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Total	458
-------	-----

Figures relating to the Domiciliary Midwifery Service in Morley Borough are as follows :—

Number of Domiciliary Midwives	5
--------------------------------------	---

Total number of confinements undertaken by Domiciliary Midwives:

(a) as Midwives	141
-----------------------	-----

(b) as Maternity Nurses	9
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Total	150
-------	-----

Number of cases where medical assistance was sought by midwife	29
--	----

Number of patients to whom gas and air was given	88
--	----

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Four cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified in 1952.

MATERNITY

There is one lying-in Institution in Morley—the Morley Hall Maternity Home. Ten lying-in beds are provided. Proposals to close this Home were made in 1952 by the Regional Hospital Board in accordance with their reorganisation proposals.

On further review of the local position, the decision was

rescinded and this Home, the only provision of Hospital Beds in the Morley Area, remains.

Reference to preceeding tables show that whilst patients requiring Institutional lying-in are admitted to Morley Hall and Staincliffe Hospital, patients in small numbers were admitted to other neighbouring lying-in Institutions during the year.

In all, 458 patients were admitted to a total of 8 Homes or Hospitals; 425 as booked cases and 33 as emergency admissions.

The number of Institutional confinements (458) compared with Domiciliary confinements (150) is again high—comparable figures for 1951 were 439 Institutional confinements and 176 Domiciliary.

The accepted National figure is 50% of total confinements as Institutional and 50% as Domiciliary.

Locally, housing circumstances are still, in many cases, unsatisfactory for domiciliary confinements and this is often aggravated by overcrowding and similar personal considerations.

No doubt the demand for Institutional lying-in beds will remain high in present circumstances.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

The total cases taken by Domiciliary Midwives has again fallen. In 1950—223 cases, in 1951—176 cases, and in 1952—150 cases.

The staff of District Midwives in this Division has been reduced from 7 in 1950 to 5 in 1952.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Four cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. In each case the diagnosis was confirmed as being a pyrexia unrelated to puerperal infection.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

One Maternal death is recorded. This patient was admitted to Hospital in emergency and the death is recorded as an Institutional Maternal Death.

STATEMENT OF THE HOME VISITING OF THE HEALTH VISITORS FOR 1952:—

(1)	To Expectant Mothers:	
	(a) First Visits	222
	(b) Total Visits	312
(2)	To Children under 1 year of age:—	
	(a) First Visits	609
	(b) Total Visits	5025
(3)	To Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years:—	
	(a) First Visits	154
	(b) Total Visits	9266
(4)	Other Visits	2739
		<hr/>
		Total of all visits 17342
		<hr/>

DAY NURSERIES

Figures relating to the Nurseries are as follows:—

Lewisham Park Nursery:—

Total accommodation	40
Number on register	40
No. on waiting list (most recent revision) ...	58

Grove Park Nursery:—

Total accommodation	40
Number on register	40
No. on waiting list (most recent revision) ...	3

HOME NURSING

A brief summary of the District Nurses' work for the year 1952 is given in the following table:—

(a)	Number of individual patients attended during the year	869
(b)	Total number of visits made in connection with the treatment of the patients shown under (a)	26,814

HOME HELPS

The following statement shows how the Home Helps were employed in 1952:—

No. of cases where Home Helps were provided:—

(a) Whole-time	3
(b) Part-time	219
	<hr/>
Total	222
	<hr/>

An analysis of the 222 cases shown above indicates that they were provided for:—

Maternity Cases	24 individual cases
Acute Sickness	31 „ „
Old Age and Chronic Illness	39 „ „
Old Age and Infirmary	128 „ „
	<hr/>
Total	222
	<hr/>

DAY NURSERIES

The two Day Nurseries referred to in recent Annual Reports, the Lewisham Park Day Nursery and the Grove Park Day Nursery, have continued to be used throughout the year for the reception of infants and under-school-age children.

The accommodation has again in 1952 been fully utilised.

The largest calls for accommodation have been on the Lewisham Park Nursery—at the end of the year a waiting list of 58 is shown.

This is due to the siting of this Nursery.

Grove Park has had a waiting list of three only.

This Nursery is not conveniently accessible for those shown on the Lewisham Park waiting list.

Selection, when called for, is by a priority system; the primary purpose of the Nurseries being considered to be that of Public Health and Welfare need.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

This service continues to extend in the demands made on it.

The number of Nurses employed has been again increased from seven to eight.

Seven of the Nursing staff are employed as District Home Nurses, and one as the relief Nurse.

Five of the Home Nurses have private cars or are allowed County Cars for the travelling involved in their work.

Records show that the Home Nurses attended 869 individual patients in 1952 and that this Nursing care involved a total number of 26,814 home visits.

These figures indicate the growing calls on the Home Nursing service—comparable figures for 1950 and 1951 were:

1950—No. of individual patients	756
No. of home visits	25,243
1951—No. of individual patients	807
No. of home visits	27,702

A growing proportion of the work of the Home Nursing staff is the Hospital After-care Nursing and again the nursing care of elderly, infirm persons.

HOME HELPS—DOMICILIARY SERVICE

Again here, the Divisional Establishment of Home Helps has been increased to the equivalent of 16 whole-time staff. This is equivalent to an increase of three whole-time Home Helps.

Even with this increase, the staff is insufficient to cope with the calls made on the service locally, a demand which continues to increase.

Although, in some cases, whole-time help must be afforded, usually in maternity cases and other cases of similar need, in the majority, part-time service only is given and then, so far as can be judged, in proportion to personal and individual need.

The calls on this service by the increasing number of aged and infirm persons is again mentioned.

MENTAL HEALTH

One Mental Health Social Worker is allocated to the Divisional Area.

Her available time is shared half and half with another Health Division of the County Authority.

The duties of this Social Worker are largely Hospital and Institutional After-care of Mental Health cases, but additionally there is the care and supervision of the welfare of persons who have been certified under the Mental Deficiency Act.

The following figures are given in respect of the work carried out by the Mental Health Social Worker:

Mental Health Patients—1952

	Male	Female	Total
No. of patients on Register	61	62	123
Patients receiving after-care	3	20	23
	Male	Female	
Reports furnished to Mental Hospitals and Institutions	3	5	Total 8

Additional visits, e.g., visits by request of General Medical Practitioners, have also been carried out.

Total cases of persons certified under the Mental Health Deficiency Act:

Age under 16 years Male 9; Female 10.
Age 16 years and over Male 40; Female 50.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH WATER SUPPLY

The Corporation acts as the Water Undertaker for the Borough, supplying water for domestic and for industrial purposes.

The supply to dwelling houses is now comprehensive for the District, every dwelling house with the exception of three being supplied with mains water.

The three excepted houses have not been so supplied owing to the siting of these houses in relation to the water mains.

There has been no essential change in the arrangements for collecting, acquiring and supplying water during the year under review.

The services of the water are the Corporation's own water works at Withens Clough, which consists of a high moorland collecting ground, with an impounding reservoir, and supplementary water supplies obtained from the Halifax and Bradford Water Authority.

The water collected at Withens is surface drainage water, characterised by the nature of the moorland from which it is collected. It is a water free from pollution but carrying a sediment, chiefly peaty matter and with an acid content.

An initial treatment of this water, which is carried out at Withens, consists in the addition of alumina ferri and lime and this is followed by filtration which removes very satisfactorily the bulk of the peaty and other insoluble sediment.

The water is conducted by pipe line from Withens to Morley—approximately 20 miles—and is held then in Service Reservoirs. At Morley, the additional water from Halifax and Bradford is received also in the Service Reservoirs. A final treatment by chlorination is carried out here and this is adjusted to carry an effective residual chlorine content to each consumer's tap.

Officers of the Health Department carry out routine sampling to ensure purity of supply and effective chlorination.

The supply has been of good quality and adequate throughout the year. Some few exceptions in domestic house supplies have come under notice—due to various causes which in general

have been remedied.

Some difficulty has been caused in dead ends and places where stagnation may occur, with accumulations of peaty deposit, but such accumulations are dealt with by flushing, and points where they are likely to occur have received a routine treatment.

Regular water sampling is undertaken by the Water Department and by officers of the Health Department.

Examinations carried out are chemical and bacteriological. Additionally, special investigation, including laboratory investigation is carried out if information not available from routine investigation is necessary.

During 1952, 214 water samples taken by the Water Department were submitted for bacteriological examination and 52 samples similarly taken were submitted for chemical examination.

In the case of four samples examined bacteriologically, the presence of B.Coli was reported and these were unsatisfactory.

All other samples examined were reported as satisfactory. Chemical examinations in all cases were reported as satisfactory.

Additionally, 97 samples of mains water were taken by Sanitary Inspectors and examined at the Medical Research Council Laboratory at Wakefield.

Of these, four showed the presence of B.coli and were unsatisfactory.

Four samples submitted to the Laboratory for chemical examination, including lead solvency and content, were reported on as satisfactory.

The water supplies of the three houses not supplied with mains water were under observation during the year and reports on examinations of these waters did not indicate pollution of any serious nature.

The Corporation has schemes in hand to meet anticipated increases in demand for water.

Such schemes include the construction of an additional 15 inch main, a new storage and service reservoir which will be covered (present service reservoirs are not covered) and improved valve and control arrangements at Withens.

H. T. LEA AND MALLINDER

The Borough Laboratory
Halifax

W/G 143

REPORT on the Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of
one sample of water, received on August 27th 1952.

Sample marked "Tower Feed, Halifax water only."

Chemical Analysis

Total Solids	85	pts per million
Mineral Matter	61	„ „ „
Chlorine as Chlorides	13	„ „ „
Free Ammonia	0.008	„ „ „
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.018	„ „ „
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	0.42	„ „ „
Nitrous Nitrogen	Slight Trace	
Nitric Nitrogen	0.35	„ „ „
Temporary Hardness	3	„ „ „
Total Hardness	31	„ „ „
Permanent Hardness	28	„ „ „
Lead in Solution	Nil	
Lead dissolved in 24 hrs.	Nil	
Residual Chlorine—		
Actual free	0.03	„ „ „
Total including chloramines	0.04	„ „ „
pH Value	6.7	„ „ „
Appearance	Clear and Colourless	

Bacteriological Examination

Total No. of Micro-organisms per. ml. growing on Agar @ 22°C. 3 days	1
Total No. of Micro-organisms per ml. growing on Agar @ 37°C. 2 days	Nil
Presumptive B.Coli	Nil per 100 ml.

The condition of the Water is highly satisfactory.

(sgd.) R. MALLINDER

2nd September 1952.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

In 1952 the development of the Bruntcliffe Lane Housing Estate necessitated the provision of a new sewer. The number of houses to be erected on the estate is 120.

Outstanding requirements for the provision of sewers and the extension or improvement of existing sewers are as follows:

Improvements or extensions required:—

- (1) Westerton Road, West Ardsley.
- (2) Town Street, Gildersome.

The sewers serving here are unable adequately to deal with storm water. Schemes for the necessary improvements have been prepared.

Provision of Sewers Required:—

- (1) Gelderd Road.
- (2) Tingley Common.
- (3) Woodhouse Lane.
- (4) Old Lane, East Ardsley.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Extensions of existing works 1952—None.

Adequacy of present sewage disposal works:—

Work in connection with the improvement scheme for the main sewage works at Dewsbury Road commenced during 1952.

Other sewage disposal works are reasonably adequate and during the year no major works have been called for or are required.

Complaints have again been received from the Yorkshire Ouse Rivers Board regarding the effluent from the Dewsbury Road works and improvements have been carried out and are in progress.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

No. of water closets	13,243
No. of waste water closets	0
No. of privy middens	77
No. of pail or tub closets	8
No. of new water closets in old buildings provided in 1952 (conversion of existing privy middens	3
No. of new water closets in new buildings provided in 1952	151

Existing privy middens referred to above, are almost entirely in the Drighlington Ward.

Between 1945 and 1952, 243 privy middens have been replaced by water closets. Progress now depends entirely on the availability of sewers.

Some conversions to cesspools or small treatment plants have been carried out by voluntary offer or persuasion but it is pointed out that where sewers are not available the powers of the Local Authority to ensure conversion by compulsion are limited.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Summarised statistics for the year ended 31st March 1952 are given below :

Total weights of refuse collected	13,288 tons
Total weight of refuse tipped	13,288 tons
Total cost of collection and disposal	£14,791
Income from disposal of salvage	£3,380
Net cost to the local authority	<u>£11,411</u>

All refuse collected is tipped. During the year the use of the Blackgates Tip was discontinued and a new tipping site in a disused quarry off Westerton Road brought into use. The Gelderd Road Tip continued to be used throughout the year.

All tipping is strictly controlled and carried out to ensure some suitable future use of the land concerned.

SALVAGE

Salvage is carried out by the Department and is integrated with the scheme for refuse collection and disposal.

WASTE PAPER

Most of the income referred to is derived from the collection and sale of waste paper.

Collected paper is taken to the Central Depot where hand and power baling machines are installed to deal with all waste paper after preliminary sorting. In addition to the waste paper collected by the refuse collection vehicles in routine refuse collection, one vehicle is engaged solely on the collection of waste paper from shops and offices.

During the year the demand for waste paper fell off considerably and there was a consequent fall in the price obtained for this material. As the demand continued to be less than the amount of paper available, the Paper Mills had eventually to restrict their suppliers to a quota of the amounts previously sent in. The quota allowed to Morley was fully taken up during the year and whilst altogether the amount collected was only slightly less than in the previous year—161 tons in 1952 as compared with 189 tons in 1951, it was much less than could have been collected had the quota not been in operation and it had thus been possible to take advantage of the reduced competition in the collection of waste paper, which resulted from the fall in the price.

During the year under review, 161 tons were collected and the amount received from its sale was £1,711.

Tonnages for recent years are set out below:—

1944	.....	167 tons
1945	.....	142 ,,
1946	.....	168 ,,
1947	.....	171 ,,
1948	.....	263 ,,
1949	.....	270 ,,
1950	.....	161 ,,
1951	.....	189 ,,
1952	.....	161 ,,

KITCHEN WASTE

The collection of kitchen waste is a duty imposed upon the local authority by a direction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Collection is from communal bins placed in various parts of the town and is done by a special vehicle.

The amount of material collected was 133 tons as compared with 156 tons in 1951. The income fell slightly from £454 in 1951 to £424 in 1952.

OTHER MATERIALS

The only other materials for which a market can be found are scrap metal and rags. In the case of scrap metal, the income fell from £88 in 1951 to £21 in 1952. The sale of rags produced £37 as against £15 in the previous year.

GENERAL

The total salvage income for the year ended 31st December, 1952 was £2,194, as compared with £3,181 in the previous year. The reduction was almost entirely due to the fall in income from the sale of waste paper.

Since the inception of the salvage scheme in 1940, a total of £25,181 has been received from the sale of salvaged material.

NUISANCES

The following table is a summary of nuisances found and dealt with during 1952:

Nuisances	Found	Abated
Choked drains and gulleys	153	184
Defective drainage	25	20
Defective sink waste pipes	18	17
Defective spouting	58	68
Defective water closets	98	101
Dirty water closets	4	5
Defective privy middens	9	7
Insanitary urinal	1	1
Overflowing cesspools	10	11

Defects of water supply	24	25
Insufficient water supply	7	6
Water in cellar	0	3
Flooding	2	5
House dilapidations	179	205
Rain penetration of dwellings	75	83
Dampness in dwellings	43	79
Dirty houses	10	9
Worn sinks	13	18
Reflux of smoke	14	14
Smoke nuisance	4	5
Lack of cooking facilities	6	7
Lack of washing facilities	3	2
Overcrowding	1	1
Common lodging houses	0	1
Insufficient refuse accommodation	194	178
Offensive accumulation	6	7
Offensive smell	3	6
Defective gas pipes	0	1
Dangerous buildings	3	6
Dangerous railings	1	1
Defective paving	3	4
Disused building	1	1
Defective air raid shelter	0	1
Verminous infestation	3	3
Unsatisfactory piggeries	4	4
Pollution of stream	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	976	1090
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total number of visits made in connection with
the above nuisances 3624

Statutory Notices served 81

Informal Notices served 976

1090 Informal Notices and 114 Statutory Notices were
complied with.

The number of nuisances found is again below the average of the past few years. Figures for the past five years are:—

1952	976
1951	949
1950	1372
1949	1176
1948	1321

The figures shown for nuisances found and abated are not strictly comparable with regard to a Calendar Year, as some abatements shown in the Table refer to nuisances found in the previous year.

The rate of abatement of nuisances seems to be generally satisfactory. In the case of more than 90% of the nuisances coming to the notice of the Department, abatement is achieved by informal action without the need for recourse to Statutory Notices.

SHOPS ACT 1950

Total Inspections 132

As a result of these inspections, in one case only was conditions found requiring action under the Act. This was in respect of unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation.

In three cases informal notices served prior to 1952 were complied with during the year. These were in respect of

Insufficient heating	1
Lack of washing facilities	1
Lack of sanitary accommodation	1

From the inspections made, it is clear that the provisions of the Act relating to the health and comfort of shop workers are generally fully complied with.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are two Public Swimming Baths in Morley. These are enclosed baths with heated and treated waters. The treatment comprises continuous filtration and treatment with chlorine and ammonia.

From the appearance of the water when inspected and from reports received on the samples of bath water sent to the lab-

oratory, the water in the two baths is kept in a satisfactory condition.

12 samples were taken from the Swimming Baths during 1952. All of the 12 were reported from the laboratory as being satisfactory.

The following is a specimen report:—

Public Health Laboratory Service, Wakefield.

From Chief Sanitary Inspector, Borough of Morley.

Main piped supply, Morley Corporation.

Water taken from inlet 1st class Swimming Bath.

Date and hour of collection, 3-9-52, 10-40 a.m.

Probable number of coliform bacilli Nil per 100 ml.

Probable number of faecal coli Nil per 100 ml.

(Signed) H. T. Findlay.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

1. Number of Council Houses found to be infested with
 bed bugs 2
 Number of Council houses disinfested 2
 Number of other houses found to be infested with
 bed bugs 43
 Number of other houses disinfested 43
2. Methods employed for bed bug infestation:—
 (a) Fumigation with H.C.N.
 (b) Spraying with contact insecticides.
3. Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of
 tenants are free from vermin before removal to
 Council Houses:—
 In every case, the furniture and effects of the family are
 inspected by the Sanitary Inspector before removal
 takes place. In all cases where there is evidence or
 history of verminous infestation, van fumigation by
 H.C.N. is carried out. During 1952, 38 tenants were
 removed by the fumigation van.
4. Supervision of Council Houses:—
 (a) Health Department—Sanitary Inspectors.
 (b) Housing Department—Housing Director.
 2 Housing Visitors (Women).

RODENT CONTROL

Number of properties inspected during 1952:

(a) As a result of notification	266
(b) Otherwise	314

Number of properties found to be infested with rats	140
---	-----

Number of properties found to be infested with mice	131
---	-----

Total number of treatments carried out—271.

The work of Rodent Control is organised in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Whenever possible, when a rat infestation is found, an inspection is made of the surrounding properties so that the affected area can be treated as a whole.

Test baiting of the sewers was again carried out in 10% of the manholes. With the exception of a small area in East Ardsley, the degree of infestation was so slight that normal maintenance treatment was not required. A portion of the East Ardsley area was given full maintenance treatments.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

124 formal timed observations were made of smoke emitting plant during the year. Excessive black smoke was noted in observations on two premises. In one case a warning was issued and a statutory notice served in the other. In both cases subsequent improvements were noted.

In one further case considerable smoke nuisance existed as a result of the lack of height of a chimney, although the byelaw limit was not infringed. Informal action was taken in this case and the matter was still receiving attention at the end of the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Atmospheric pollution recording gauges were in use in the Borough throughout the year.

Three of these instruments are at present in use. A soot deposit gauge records the total soot deposits, a sulphur recording gauge indicates the sulphur pollution and a suction air filter records the general pollution of the air in particles.

The following table indicates the results obtained from these instruments:—

	Deposit Gauge (Tons per sq. Mile)	SO ₃ Cylinder (Milligrams per day)	Air Filter (Milligrams per cubic metre)
January	23.68	27.8	0.219
February	17.12	26.82	0.249
March	22.49	21.53	0.198
April	15.25	18.00	0.170
May	17.19	18.00	0.114
June	12.81	10.80	0.088
July	13.87	5.29	0.057
August	12.74	7.51	0.079
September	17.47	12.60	0.127
October	21.89	33.25	0.163
November	9.53	34.62	0.257
December	20.97	23.40	0.375

HOUSING

Table D, included here, gives a summary of the Housing work carried out in 1952.

TABLE D.—HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of dwelling houses in the district	13731
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	4000
1. Inspections of dwelling houses during the year:—	
1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	502
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	881
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	502
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	881
3. Number of dwelling houses needing further action:—	
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	11
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head 3 (a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	491
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	536

3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year:	
A.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936:	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a)	By owners	1
(b)	By Local Authority	0
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	17
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a)	By owners	31
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	0
C.	Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1)	Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation	1
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(3)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4
D.	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	1

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding:—

- (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.
- (2) Number of families dwelling therein.
- (3) Number of persons dwelling therein.
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.
- (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.
- (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases.

It is not possible to give any estimate of the overcrowding position short of making a complete survey of the district. All Council houses are let on a “points” letting scheme in which overcrowding is the principal factor in estimating need. It would seem that most of the serious cases of overcrowding have been dealt with, as the vast majority of families now qualifying for houses are not overcrowded under the standards of the Housing Act, 1936.

An Official Representation was made in respect of a Clearance Area comprising nine houses. A Clearance Order was made in respect of these houses and as there were no objections, the Order was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government without the holding of a local inquiry.

NEW HOUSES

5. Number of new houses provided during the year:—

By the local authority:

Permanent type	116
Temporary type	0
By Private Enterprise	22

6. Housing Act, 1949

Any action in connection with Section 20, “Grants to persons other than local authorities for improvement of housing accommodation” None

PRESENT POSITION OF HOUSES PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

(a) Total number of completed permanent type Council Houses	2309
(b) Other houses included in the Corporate Property Artisan dwellings and old property	71
(c) Completed temporary type Council houses	100

BUILDING PROGRAMME FOR 1952

Corporation Contracts: Anticipated completions approx 140

SITES ACQUIRED

Under negotiation—Low Moor	382
Under negotiation—Asquith Ave. South	60

GENERAL

During 1952 it has been possible to make a re-commencement of slum clearance work. Whilst this was on a small scale (only 9 houses being concerned) it is nevertheless encouraging to have been able to do even this small amount. There are nearly 300 houses in the Borough which were placed in Clearance Areas in 1939, but the orders for which were not confirmed because of the outbreak of war. The condition of many of them has deteriorated considerably in the years which have elapsed since 1939 and give rise to considerable concern in the Department. The re-commencement of slum clearance gives hope of being able to deal with the worst of these in the foreseeable future.

RAG FLOCK ACT

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, makes it the duty of the local authority to supervise the manufacture of rag flock and to control the use of materials used in the filling of furniture, toys and bedding.

No. of premises licensed for the manufacture of Rag Flock	1
No. of premises registered for the filling of furniture, bedding, etc.	2
Total number of inspections	25

Samples taken:—

Rag Flock	4
Black Fibre	2
Cotton Felt	1

One sample of black fibre and one of cotton felt did not conform to the standards laid down by the Regulations. Informal action was taken in both cases.

FACTORIES

The following summary shows the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937:

	Number on	
	Register	Inspections
Factories without mechanical power	14	8
Factories with mechanical power ...	219	58
Other premises subject to the Act ...	10	2
	<hr/> 243	<hr/> 68

As a result of these inspections the following defects were found and/or remedied. The defects remedied include some carried over from previous year:

	Found	Remedied
Overcrowding	0	1
Unreasonable Temperature	0	1
Inadequate Ventilation	0	1
Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation	8	5
Other defects	1	2
	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 10

OUTWORKERS

The number of outworkers on the register in 1952 was 8. Inspections were made in all cases and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

The West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, which came into operation in April 1952, provides that no person shall carry on the trade of hairdresser or barber unless he and his premises are registered by the local authority.

Enforcement of these provisions began during the year. 42 hairdressers were registered and 65 visits of inspection made to their premises.

The Act also empowers the local authority to make bye-laws for controlling the trade of hairdressing and byelaws were made and approved during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two premises were registered as Pet Shops during 1952. 19 visits of inspection were made to these premises.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK AND DAIRIES

Visits of inspection to Milk Dealers	178
Visits of inspection to Dairies	38
	<hr/>
Total	216

Legal Proceedings taken—none

Formal Action taken—none

Informal action taken—45 cases.

SUMMARY OF MILK DEALERS ON REGISTER:—

Dairies—8.

Distributors—132.

Licensed retailers of Pasteurised Milk	28
Licensed retailers of Tuberculin Tested Milk	29
Licensed retailers of Sterilised Milk	103
Licensed retailers of Accredited Milk	1
Licensed bottlers of Tuberculin Tested Milk	1

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

	No. of Samples Taken	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	33	32	1
Sterilised	6	6	0
Tuberculin Tested Pas- teurised	22	22	0
Untreated	30	19	11
Tuberculin Tested Raw	12	11	1
	<hr/> 103	<hr/> 90	<hr/> 13

The results show that condition of the designated milks is generally very good, but more than one third of the untreated milks failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Tests for cleanliness and keeping quality. In view of this, it is pleasing to record that each year shows a progressive reduction in the proportion of undesignated milk sold in the Borough, and that the amount now being sold is very small.

BIOLOGICAL SAMPLING OF MILK

16 samples were taken during the year and none was reported upon as tuberculous.

ADULTERATION OF MILK

59 samples were taken during 1952 for the detection of adulteration. Two of these were found to be adulterated, but in view of the slight extent in each case, a warning was issued.

ICE CREAM

No. of premises registered:—

(a) for the manufacture of ice cream	7
(b) for the sale of ice cream	115
Number of samples taken for bacteriological examination	116
Number of these reported as satisfactory	94
Number of these reported as unsatisfactory	22

Close attention has continued to be given to the manufacture and distribution of ice cream. Emphasis has continued on the improvement of the equipment and methods of street vendors.

MEAT INSPECTION

General slaughtering of animals for food has not been carried on in Morley since 1940.

Prepared carcasses are delivered to the Butchers Allocation Centre in Morley from the Ministry of Food and such carcasses and meat are subjected to local routine inspection before distribution to the individual retail butchers.

A summary of the quantity of meat so inspected is :—

Beef	.....	1494	quarters
Sheep, Lambs	.....	1656	,,
Pigs	.....	67	,,

Local slaughtering has been carried out of pigs kept under the Ministry of Food's scheme for small pigkeepers.

In 1952 35 carcasses of pigs so kept and slaughtered locally were inspected.

FOOD INSPECTION

Summary of food found at various inspections to be unfit for human consumption :

Tuna Fish	1 tin	Veal and Ham Loaf ..	3 tins
Pilchards	2 tins	Beef	103 lbs.
Herrings	3 tins	Luncheon Pork ...	59 tins
Crab Paste	7 tins	Stewed Mutton	1 tin
Sardines	7 tins	Soup	16 tins
Fish	24 stn.	Powdered Milk	34 lbs.
Luncheon Meat ...	75 tins	Processed Cheese ..	39 pkts.
Cooked Ham	16 tins	Rice	50 lbs.
Bacon	7 lbs.	Mincemeat	1 tin
Rabbit	5 tins	Currants	28 lbs.
Pork	5 tins	Butter	6½ lbs.
Beef Loaf	6 tins	Apple Puree	3 tins
Mutton	5 lbs.	Oranges	26 tins
Brawn	1 tin	Rhubarb	25 tins
Luncheon Tongue ...	7 tins	Pineapple Pulp	5 tins
Irish Stew	1 tin	Grapes	6 tins
Milk	109 tins	Cherries	100 tins
Morfat	1 tin	Plums	123 tins
Creamed Rice	1 tin	Greengages	17 tins
Chocolates	2 lbs.	Pears	3 jars
Raisins	97½ lbs.	Grapefruit	1 tin
Jam	12 jars	Prunes	5 tins
Dessert Powder ...	29 pkts.	Peaches	2 jars
Orange Juice	2 tins	Sweet Corn	1 tin
Fruit Salad	7 jars	Shredded Coconut ...	2 tins
Pineapple Jelly	1 tin	Peas	154 tins
Pineapple	8 tins	Carrots	19 tins
Mixed Fruit	1 tin	Beetroot	4 tins
Lobster	4 jars	Apricots	5 tins
Lobster	1 tin	Pears	4 tins
Kippers	14 lbs.	Strawberries	4 tins
Salmon	18 tins	Peaches	7 tins
Shrimps	5 tins	Apple Slices	11 tins
Fish Dressing	3 pkts.	Raspberries	3 tins
Pork Sausage	1 tin	Apple Dumplings ...	2 tins
Ham	7¼ lbs.	Beans	66 tins
Veal	25 tins	Peas	70 lbs.
Steak	19 tins	Potatoes	6 cwt
Pork	192 lbs.	Tomatoes	102 tins

Total weight of food condemned—1 ton 7cwt. 1 qur.

Much of the above food was brought to the attention of the Department by the trader concerned. The occasions on which unfit food is found exposed for sale are very rare.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

Throughout the year various samples and specimens were forwarded to the laboratories for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Six samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Analyst. One sample was deficient in fat and legal proceedings were instituted in respect of this sample.

Two samples of canned mushrooms were sent for bacteriological examination. These were from a canning establishment in the district. The results indicated a satisfactory treatment of the product.

Forty-one milk bottles were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year from the two bottling establishments in the area. In one case the results indicated that the bottle washing arrangements were not entirely satisfactory. This case was followed up and the necessary improvements achieved.

In connection with an outbreak of food poisoning at a school canteen, samples of custard, custard powder, dried milk (2) and pineapple (2) were sent to the Bacteriologist for examination, and one sample of pineapple pulp to the Analyst for chemical examination.

As part of the investigation of unsatisfactory reports on a locally manufactured ice cream, twelve samples of ice cream ingredients and mixes in various stages of preparation were examined bacteriologically. The results made it possible to find the point at which contamination was occurring.

In view of the frequency with which synthetic creams appear as the food responsible for food poisoning outbreaks, a special investigation was carried out into the bacteriological condition of these products in use within the Borough. In all, thirty samples were taken at various stages in the use of the product. The results suggested that synthetic creams were usually satisfactory when received from the manufacturers, that little contamination took place during storage at the bakehouse, but that contamination does take place during and after the preparation of the material for inclusion in confectionery. Of fourteen samples taken after preparation, five showed evidence

of contamination. In two cases the samples showed the presence of definite food poisoning organism and in other cases faecal coliforms were present. The results of the investigation were used as the basis for propaganda work for more careful handling of synthetic creams in our local bakehouses.

FOOD POISONING

(1) Outbreaks

Total No. of Outbreaks	No. of cases	No. of deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible	Food involved with number of outbreaks of each
1	8	None	Staphylococcus Aureus	Custard

(2) Single Cases

Two singles cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. The causative organism was Salmonella Typhimurium.

The foods concerned were not discovered.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES

No. of inspections of:—

Ice Cream Premises	231
Fried Fish Shops	275
Bakehouses	198
Meat Shops and Stalls	331
Canteens	201
Retail Food Shops	589
Other Food Premises	144
Food Stalls, Carts and Delivery Vans ...	491

Total 2460

In connection with these inspections, informal action was taken in 115 instances.

FOOD HYGIENE

The hygiene of food premises continued to receive close attention throughout 1952.

Work continued on the enforcement of the byelaws for the wrapping and handling of food. The result of this work has been most encouraging and the increased care taken by traders in protecting their foods against contamination is very noticeable. The success which has attended this work is due in no small measure to the enthusiasm of the Sanitary Inspectors and the desire of most of the local food traders to fall in line with modern standards.

Educational propaganda work continued throughout the year. Lectures on Food Hygiene were given by Officers of the Department to a number of local organisations. The Department also issues a periodic "Clean Food Bulletin" to the various branches of the food trade and several issues were made during 1952. An endeavour is made to make the Bulletin both educational and topical and it does appear to be well received and appreciated by local traders.

The West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, which came into operation in April 1952 requires that no person shall hawk food in the streets unless he and his premises are registered with the local Authority. These new provisions have been enforced during the year and are proving very useful. For the first time it is possible to exercise a reasonably effective control over the conditions under which food hawkers store and sell their products and it is hoped that it may eventually be possible to achieve considerably higher standards than have hitherto obtained in this branch of the food trade.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notification of "Notifiable Infectious Diseases" received in 1952

Measles	254
Whooping Cough	89
Scarlet Fever	42
Pneumonia	8
Dysentery	8
Erysipelas	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	4
Anterior Poliomyelitis	2
Suspected Diptheria	2
Meningo-coccal Meningitis	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (new cases)	19
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (new cases) ...	6
Food poisoning	10

Total 451

Notified Infectious Diseases—amendments of diagnosis:—

Scarlet Fever	2
Suspected Diptheria	2
Pneumonia	1

Total 5

Notified Infectious Diseases (included in preceding tables)
occurring in children of school-age:—

Measles	94
Whooping Cough	27
Scarlet Fever	26
Dysentery	4
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1
Suspected Diptheria	1
Erysipelas	1
Pneumonia	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (new cases)	1

Total 156

Notified Infectious Diseases—children of school-age—amendments of diagnosis:—

Suspected Diptheria 1

Head Teachers' Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 1952:—

Chicken-pox 212

Mumps 110

Measles 69

Rubella 16

Whooping Cough 10

Scarlet Fever 9

Total 426

ISOLATION HOSPITALS

Admissions, etc. of Infectious Diseases, 1952:—

Snapethorpe Isolation Hospital, Wakefield, 1952:

	Scarlet Fever	Gastro- Enter- itis	Erisi- pelas	Suspec- ted Diph- theria	Whoop- ing Cough	Pneu- monia	Obser- vation	Totals
Admissions	28	4	2	2	1	1	1	39
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discharges	28	4	2	2	1	1	1	39
Remainder, 31/12/52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Seacroft Isolation Hospital, Leeds, 1952:

	Scarlet Fever	Anterior Polio- myelitis	Mennin- gococcal Meningitis	Gastro- Enter- itis	Tuber- culous Meningitis	Totals
Admissions	4	2	1	1	1	9
Deaths	0	1	0	0	0	1
Discharges	4	1	1	1	0	7
Remainder, 31/12/52	0	0	0	0	1	1

Staincliffe General Hospital, 1952:

	Pneumonia
Admissions	1
Deaths	0
Discharges	1
Remainder, 31/12/52	0

Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield, 1952:

	Pol:omyelitis
Admissions	* 1
Deaths	0
Discharges	0
Remainder, 31/12/52	1

* Transfer from Seacroft Hospital.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) 1952:—

	Total No. of cases notified	No. Admitted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Measles	254	0	0
Whooping Cough ..	89	1	2
Scarlet Fever	42	32	0
Pneumonia	8	2	14
Dysentery	8	0	0
Erysipelas	6	2	0
Puerperal Pyrexia .	4	0	0
Anterior			
Poliomyelitis ...	2	2	1
Suspected Diphtheria	2	2	0
Meningococcal			
Meningitis	1	1	0
Food Poisoning ...	10	0	0

CANCER Malignant Neoplasm

Total Deaths recorded:—

Males 35, Females 35, Total 70.

Total Death Numbers for recent years:—

1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
70	82	73	69	65	82	79	70

Analysis of the 70 deaths shown in 1952:—

Malignant Neoplasm:—

	Male	Female
Stomach	12	7
Lung. Bronchus	7	1
Breast	0	7
Uterus	0	3
Other	16	17
	—	—
	35	35
	—	—

Malignant Neoplasm :—

All types. Ages at death :—

	Male	Female
Age under 30 years	0	0
,, 30 to 39 years	1	0
,, 40 to 49 years	2	3
,, 50 to 59 years	8	6
,, 60 to 69 years	13	9
,, 70 to 79 years	9	14
,, 80 to 89 years	2	3
	—	—
	35	35
	—	—

New cases and Mortality during 1952.

Notifications received and Deaths registered from Tuberculosis, 1952 :—

	Notifications	Deaths
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	19	4
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis .	6	0
	—	—
	25	4
	—	—

ANALYSIS

Age Groups	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1—5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
25—35	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
35—45	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
45—55	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
55—65	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	12	7	2	4	1	8	0	0

AGE GROUP MORTALITY
ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

		Age Groups										
		0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total		
		M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	
Pneumonia	.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 3	6 5	6	8
Influenza	.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 1	2	1
Whooping Cough		0 0	0 1	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	2	
Anterior												
Poliomyelitis		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1	0	
Tuberculosis												
Pulmonary	...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 1	0 0	0	3	
Tuberculosis												
Non-Pulmonary		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1	0	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Totals		0 0	0 1	0 1	0 0	0 0	2 2	0 4	8 6	10	14	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS OF PERSONS FROM
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Distribution in Wards

	North Ward	Central Ward	South Ward	Chur- well Ward	East Ardsley Ward	West Ardsley Ward	Gilder- some Ward	Drigh- lington Ward	Total
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Pneumonia	0 1	1 1	0 5	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	2 0	6 8
Influenza	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 1
Whooping Cough	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 2
Anterior									
Poliomyelitis	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0
Tuberculosis									
Pulmonary	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 2
Tuberculosis									
Non-Pulmonary	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0
Totals	1 1	2 1	1 7	1 2	2 0	1 0	0 2	2 1	10 14

PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY
TUBERCULOSIS:

Notification in Wards

	North Ward	Central Ward	South Ward	Chur- well Ward	East Ardsley Ward	West Ardsley Ward	Gilder- some Ward	Drigh- lington Ward	Total
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Pulmonary	3 0	3 0	1 3	1 0	1 1	0 2	1 1	1 1	11 8
Non-Pulmonary ...	0 0	1 1	0 1	0 0	0 0	1 1	0 0	0 1	2 4
Total	3 0	4 1	1 4	1 0	1 1	1 3	1 1	1 2	13 12

AGE GROUP INCIDENCE AND ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Disease	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65+	Total.
Measles ...	10	30	33	34	54	65	8	0	0	0	0	0	254
Whooping Cough ...	5	12	19	12	14	26	1	0	0	0	0	0	89
Scarlet Fever ...	0	2	8	7	0	22	4	1	1	0	0	0	40
Pneumonia ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	7
Dysentery ...	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	8
Erysipelas ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	6
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tuberculosis—													
Pulmonary ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	5	2	1	19
Non-pulmonary ...	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	6
Food Poisoning ...	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	10
Totals ...	18	45	56	56	68	137	17	3	19	11	10	5	446

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

CASES			Vision Un- impaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Death.
NOTIFIED	TREATED					
	At home.	In hospital				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

In 1952, notifiable and other infectious diseases were less prevalent than in 1951, a total of 451 in 1952 as compared with 893 in 1951.

The high figures given for 1951 were largely due to the prevalence of Measles (661 notified cases in 1951 as compared with 254 in 1952).

Whooping Cough was less prevalent, 89 cases compared with 111, Scarlet Fever was less prevalent, 42 cases compared with 58, and so also was Pneumonia, 7 cases compared with 21 the previous year.

There were no cases of Diptheria again in 1952 although 2 cases were suspected of suffering from this disease and notified to the Department as such.

Measles was prevalent from the middle of April to the early part of September. Apart from this period of the year, few cases were notified.

Whooping Cough was prevalent chiefly in June, July and August.

2 deaths are recorded during 1952 as due to Whooping Cough. 2 deaths due to Measles are recorded.

32 cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted to Isolation Hospitals. 1 case of Whooping Cough was admitted to Hospital and the 2 cases referred to above of "suspected Diptheria."

2 cases of acute Poliomyelitis were notified in 1952. In one case, the onset of illness was in September and in the other case the onset was in October. Both cases were of the severe and paralytic type. Both were admitted to Hospital.

One patient died on the fourth day of the illness. This patient was a man aged 31 years.

The other patient was later transferred from the Isolation Hospital to the Orthopaedic Department of a General Hospital and remained under treatment in that Hospital at the end of the year.

1 case of Meningo-Coccal infection was notified in an infant aged 6 months. This child was admitted to Hospital and discharged later.

4 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. This notification is made in all cases where a defined rise of temperature occurs in the lying-in period.

The diagnosis confirmed in these cases were (1) Influenza; (2) Upper Respiratory Infection; (3) Mastitis; and (4) Breast condition.

No puerperal infection was diagnosed or confirmed in diagnosis.

19 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified as compared with 17 new cases in 1951 and 6 new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis as compared with 5 in 1951.

The age and sex distribution of these cases is shown in preceding tables.

10 cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

8 of these cases occurred in connection with a food poisoning outbreak from food prepared in a school canteen within the area of Morley Borough, but supplying school meals to a neighbouring Division of the County's Education Service.

These 8 cases notified in Morley all occurred in persons employed in this canteen as Supervisors, Cooks, etc.

The illnesses were caused by preformed toxin in the food consumed and consequently there was an early onset of symptoms of illness after consuming the affected food, and samples of the various foods concerned were available to submit to analysis and bacteriological examinations.

Specimens taken from all the affected persons were submitted to bacteriological examination.

The reports obtained from the Laboratory on their findings showed that the infecting organism was the staphylococcus aureus in every case.

All workers in the canteen were examined and the organism

was recovered from more than half of the staff working in the canteen—chiefly from nasal swabs but in some cases from throat swabs and in one case from a skin lesion of the hand.

The infected food was ascertained to be a synthetic cream prepared in the canteen and allowed to remain overnight not in refrigeration.

With regard to the cases occurring here and referred to above, symptoms of the illness in nearly every case were severe but the illnesses were of short duration and no death is recorded.

As a result of this outbreak, representations were made by the Health Department regarding the overnight preparation of food for consumption in school meals on the following day and as a result of these representations this highly dangerous practice has been discontinued in all school canteens here.

It is difficult to assess or estimate the prevalence of minor food poisoning; as stated, the 10 cases referred to above, and representing part of a major outbreak, are the only cases of which we have been officially aware in 1952. There has, however, been a prevalence in 1952, and in recent years, of illness with symptoms suggestive of food poisoning or of the milder dysentery infections and in view of the large number of meals taken in canteens and of the large amount of prepared foods bought in shops, there is no doubt that the real incidence of food poisoning amongst the population bears no accurate relationship to the official figures of notifications of these illnesses.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION

As in previous years, active immunization against diphtheria is carried out under the Local Health Authority's scheme by General Practitioners and also in the clinics by the Authority.

Treatments carried out in 1952 were as follows:—

	Children under 5 years of age	Children aged 5-15 years	Total
Primary Treatments	348	31	379
Re-inforcing Treatments ...	47	344	391

Total for the year 770

Treatment commenced but
not completed by the end

of the year	19	0	19
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The general position with regard to the immunization against diphtheria of all children in Morley up to the age of 15 years is shown to be as follows:—

	Children under 5 years of age	Children aged 5-15 years	Total
Treatments completed	1171	4052	5223
Percentage of child population immunized	33%	76%	59%

Comparision with the figures given for 1951 shows that although a somewhat larger number of treatments were given to children in both age groups, i.e. 0-5 years and 5-15 years, still the total number immunized shows a slight falling away. This is due to elimination of the children born in 1937 in which group the total number immunized was rather larger than the average for succeeding years.

The position at the moment is that 33% only of children under school age are protected, but 76% of children of school age are at present protected.

In spite of every effort made by personal contact and otherwise to encourage parents to have this treatment for the younger children, there is now a falling away in the response.

The percentage in the school-age group is this year somewhat better, 76% compared with 71% in 1951.

Whilst the under school age group is the one of greater susceptibility and danger, the school-age group is probably the one more liable to contact with infection.

Methods of propaganda favoured are personal chats with parents by Health Visitors, School Nurses and all welfare workers of the staff.

Additionally, a birthday card is sent to each home where a child attains its first birthday. This card, apart from a suitable greeting, has an invitation to parents to seek immunization treatment at this early stage of infancy.

Parents interviewed when children are beginning school life, are encouraged to let their children have a re-inforcing treatment before meeting the increased hazards of school life.

PROTECTIVE TREATMENT FOR WHOOPING COUGH

Arrangements were made by the Local Health Authority to provide facilities for immunization against Whooping Cough as from April 1st 1952.

The treatment is available to all children up to the age of four years at the date of commencement of the treatment.

Materials for immunization are supplied by the Local Health Authority to General Practitioners and to the Clinics of the Authority.

Where the treatment is given by General Medical Practitioners, a fee of 5/- for each complete treatment is paid by the Local Health Authority when the completed record card is received.

The figures available in respect of children so treated in 1952 are as follows:—

No. of treatments completed in 1952—46.

Of these, 39 were carried out by General Medical Practitioners and 7 by Medical Officers of the Authority in Clinics.

No. of treatments started but not completed at the end of the year—5.

The figures are probably not an accurate indication of the position with regard to Whooping Cough Immunization as treatments have been carried out under private arrangement over some years and possibly such treatments have been given in this way in 1952.

VACCINATION 1952

	Age at date of vaccination					Total all ages
	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 yrs. & over	
No. of primary vaccinations	70	8	10	7	17	112
No. of re-vaccinations	1	0	1	4	28	34

CERTAIN VITAL STATISTICS 1952

Morley Borough—Area 9,529 acres.

POPULATION

Registrar-General's Estimated Population for 1952—39,620

BIRTHS

618 births were notified in Morley in 1952.

The notifications for the past 10 years are as follows:

Year	Estimated Population	No. of Notified Births
1952	39,620	618
1951	39,690	635
1950	40,060	673
1949	39,800	703
1948	39,630	820
1947	39,120	879
1946	38,250	756
1945	36,280	631
1944	36,280	573

The Registrar-General's figures of Registered Births for the year are as follows:—

Live Births:—

	Male	Female
Legitimate	287	281
Illegitimate	21	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	308	289
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Birth rate		15.1
Corrected Birth rate		13.4

The comparative figures of the Registrar-General are as follows:—

	Birth-rate
England and Wales	15.3
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns	16.9
160 Smaller Towns	15.5
London Administrative County	17.6

Still Births—1952 :—

	Male	Female
Legitimate	5	8
Illegitimate	0	0
	—	—
Total	5	8
	—	—

Still Birth rate (per 1,000 live and still births) 21.3

Comparative figures are as follows :—

England and wales	22.6
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns	24.6
160 Smaller Towns	23.0
London Administrative County	19.2

Distribution of Notified Births in Wards :—

Ward.	Males	Females.	Total.
Morley North	45	34	79
Morley Central	65	43	108
Morley South	41	59	100
Churwell	18	18	36
East Ardsley	24	36	60
West Ardsley	54	57	111
Gildersome	24	20	44
Drighlington	39	28	67
Other Districts	8	5	13
	—	—	—
	318	300	618
	—	—	—

Death of Infants under 1 year—1952 :—

	Male	Female
Legitimate	6	5
Illegitimate	1	0
	—	—
Total	7	5
	—	—

Infant Death rate 20.1

Comparative figures are as follows:—

England and Wales	27.6
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns	31.2
160 Smaller Towns	25.8
London Administrative County	23.8

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks:—

	Male	Female
Legitimate	5	3
Illegitimate	1	0
	—	—
	6	3
	—	—

Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age 1952:—None.

Comparative figures are as follows:—

England and Wales	1.1
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns	1.3
160 Smaller Towns	0.5
London Administrative County	0.7

REGISTERED DEATHS, 1952. SEX AND WARD DISTRIBUTION

Ward.	Males	Females.	Total.
North Ward	38	41	79
Central Ward	34	26	60
South Ward	68	57	125
Churwell Ward	11	14	25
East Ardsley Ward	20	25	45
West Ardsley Ward	48	39	87
Gildersome Ward	27	20	47
Drighlington Ward	25	24	49
	—	—	—
Total	271	246	517

The Registrar-General's corrected figure for the death-rate shows as follows:—

Males	Females
269	242

Total 511

Death-rate figure 12.9

The corrected death-rate figure for 1952 is 14.1 (comparability factor 1.09).

Comparable figures for Morley for recent years are:—

1951	15.26
1950	13.23
1949	13.04
1948	11.80
1947	13.70
1946	14.10

Comparative figures supplied by the Registrar-General are:—

England and Wales	11.3
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns	12.1
160 Smaller Towns	11.2
London Administrative County	12.6

REGISTERED DEATHS, 1952. PERSONS AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER

Table showing Age, Sex and Ward Distribution

Age at Death	Sex	North Ward	Central Ward	South Ward	Churwell Ward	E & W. Ardsley Wards	Gilder-some Ward	Drigh-lington Ward	Total	
65-69 yrs.	Male	5	3	9	0	2	5	4	2	30
„ „	Female	3	3	9	2	0	4	3	7	31
70-74 yrs.	Male	4	2	10	2	2	8	7	5	40
„ „	Female	11	8	10	1	4	7	2	3	46
75-79 yrs.	Male	5	6	11	1	3	9	4	5	44
„ „	Female	4	5	9	4	6	8	6	7	49
80-84 yrs.	Male	5	1	7	0	3	6	1	6	29
„ „	Female	5	6	7	1	2	5	0	1	27
85-89 yrs.	Male	2	3	6	1	1	1	2	0	16
„ „	Female	8	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	20
90 plus	Male	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
„ „	Female	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3

MORLEY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Causes of Death—1952

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory tract ...	1	3	4
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	0	0	0
3. Syphilitic Diseases	0	1	1
4. Diphtheria	0	0	0
5. Whooping Cough	0	2	2
6. Meningococcal infections	0	0	0
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	1	0	1
8. Measles	0	0	0
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm—stomach ...	12	7	19
11. Malignant neoplasm—lung, and bronchus	7	1	8
12. Malignant neoplasm—breast	0	7	7
13. Malignant neoplasm—uterus	0	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	16	17	33
15. Lukaemia and aleukaemia	1	1	2
16. Diabetes	1	3	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	40	45	85
18. Coronary disease. Angina	52	28	80
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	7	4	11
20. Other heart disease	37	52	89
21. Other circulatory disease	11	8	19
22. Influenza	2	1	3
23. Pneumonia	6	8	14
24. Bronchitis	27	9	36
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	4	1	5
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	1	5
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea	0	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	4	5
29. Hyperpiesia of prostate	5	0	5
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	0	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	22	25	47
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	0	4
34. All other accidents	4	6	10
35. Suicide	2	1	3
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	1	1	2
	<hr/> 269	<hr/> 242	<hr/> 511

	Males	Females	Total
Total deaths of Infants under 1 year ...	7	5	12
Legitimate	6	5	11
Illegitimate	1	0	1
Total number of Live Births	308	289	597
Legitimate	287	281	568
Illegitimate	21	8	29
Total number of Still Births	5	8	13
Legitimate	8	8	16
Illegitimate	0	0	0

RESPIRATORY DISEASES—Deaths and Death-rate:—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Deaths	59	75	57	89	58
Death-rate	1.51	1.88	1.42	2.24	1.46

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN 1952

	Males	Females
Influenza	2	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	6	8
Bronchitis	27	9
Other respiratory diseases	4	1
	—	—
	39	19
	—	—

STATISTICS RELATING TO INFANTILE MORTALITY AND CHILD WELFARE

The Infant Mortality Rate for the year is 20.1 per 1,000 live births. The Infant Mortality Rates for the past five years are shown as:—

1948	44.3	} per 1,000 live births
1949	38.0	
1950	26.4	
1951	43.6	
1952	20.1	

COMPARATIVE INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE

England and Wales	27.6	} per 1,000 live births
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	31.2	
160 Smaller Towns	25.8	
London	23.8	

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH OF ALL INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR

	North Ward	Central Ward	South Ward	Churwell Ward	E. & W. Ardsley Wards		Gilder- some Ward	Drigh- lington Ward	Total
Premature Births	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	5
Congenital									
Defects	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Birth Injury ...	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Acute respirat- ory conditions	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Other defined conditions ...	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

CANCER

Table showing deaths and death-rates for the past five years :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Deaths	65	69	73	82	70
Death-rate	1.64	1.73	1.82	2.07	1.76

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1951 for the Borough of Morley, in the County of York on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937 and 1948.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	No. on Register. (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices. (4)	Occupier Prosecuted (5)
i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	8	0	0
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	21	58	4	0
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	2	0	0
Total	243	68	4	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.	Prosecu- tions insti- tuted.
Want of Cleanliness ...	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding	0	1	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature	0	1	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation ...	0	1	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary conveniences—					
(a) insufficient ...	0	0	0	0	0
(b) unsuitable or defec- tive	8	5	0	0	0
(c) not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences—(not relat- ing to outwork) ...	1	2	1	0	0
	9	10	1	0	0

OUTWORK

SECTIONS 110 AND 111

Unwholesome
Premises—
Section 110 Section 111

NATURE OF WORK.	No. of Out- workers	No. of cases of def. send- ing lists	No. of Prosecutions	No. of Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel—						
Making, etc.	1					
Cleaning and Washing						
Household Linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles ...						
Fur pulling						
Iron and Steel Cables and chains						
Iron and Steel						
Anchors and Grapnels						
Cart Gear						
Locks, latches and keys ...						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls ...						
Paper Bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding of buttons, etc. ...						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ...						
Textile weaving	7					
Lampshades						
Total	8					

TABLE C.

YEAR 1952

BOROUGH OF MORLEY SANITARY DISTRICT.

NUISANCE INSPECTIONS

Total No. of Inspections made in 1952 for Nuisances only—3,624

(Not including Housing Inspections)

Nuisances in hand, end of 1951—617.

Nuisances found in 1952—976.

Total needing abatement	1593
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Abated during 1952	1090
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Outstanding, end of 1952	503
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Notices served, Informal—976. Complied with—1090.

Notices served, Statutory—81. Complied with—114.

Total number of Summonses or other legal proceedings—None.

Regulated Buildings, Trades, etc.	No. in District.	No. on Register	Total No. of Ins- pections made	General Conditions.	Legal Proceed- ings (if any)
Common Lodging Houses	0	0	0	—	0
Houses let in Lodgings	1	1	11	Unsatisfactorily	0
Canal Boats	0	0	0	—	0
Knackers' Yards ...	0	0	0	—	0
Tents, Vans and Sheds	18	0	163	Only temporary in district	0

Offensive Trades:

Fat Melting	1	1	40	Satisfactory	0
Bone Boiling					
Triple Dressing					
Glue Making					
Gut Scraping					
Soap Making					
Fat extracting					
Tripe boiling	1	1	1		
Dripping and Tal- low Refining					
Fish Meal Manu- facture					

Have the Council declared any other processes to be offensive trades? No.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Particulars of any sewer extensions during 1952—Sewering and development of Bruntcliffe Lane Housing Estate, Morley.

Details of any portion of district still requiring :—

(a) Sewering :—

- (1) Gelderd Road.
- (2) Tingley Common.
- (3) Old Lane, Ardsley.
- (4) Woodhouse Lane, Ardsley.

(b) Improvement of defective sewers :—

- (5) Westerton Road, West Ardsley.
- (6) Town Street, Gildersome.

and schemes are being prepared for these.

No. of houses not connected to sewers and reasons why not so connected—approximately 200.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

Particulars of any extensions made during 1952—None.

Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works?—(1) The contract for the improvement scheme (2nd instalment) for the main works in Dewsbury Road is in progress.

Any complaints from the Rivers Board?—These are mainly confined to the Dewsbury Road works and the steps referred to previously are intended to meet these.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

No. of privies with open middens and No. of privies with covered middens	77
No. of pail or tub closets	8
No. of water closets (including trough closets)	13423
No. of waste water closets	0
<hr/>	
Total closets	13508
<hr/>	

No. of privies reconstructed in 1952 (a) as W.C.'s 3 (b) other 0.
 No. of closets, other than privies, reconstructed in 1952 as W.C.'s 0.

No. of additional closets provided for old property in 1952 (a) W.C.'s 0 (b) other 0.

No. of closets constructed in 1952, for new houses (a) W.C.'s 151 (b) other 0.

Total number of closets in district—13508. Percentage of closets on water carriage system—99.3.

Any special action taken by Council to secure conversion of privies, waste water closets and pails to the water carriage system? If so what? The rate of privy conversion has fallen during the past year. The privies remaining are in the main incapable of conversion without extension of sewers.

SCAVENGING

Is public scavenging in operation throughout the whole district?
—Yes.

Disposal of Refuse: 1. Destruction ... None.
2. Tipping 100%
3. Farmers None.

If tipping is in operation is it on the controlled system?—Yes.

Total cost of collection and disposal of refuse £14,791.

Particulars of any extension or improvement in the service during the year, None.

WATER SUPPLY

Source of supply—1. Morley Corporation Waterworks
2. Halifax Corporation Waterworks.
3. Bradford Corporation Waterworks.

By whom distributed—Morley Corporation.

No. of dwelling houses on public supply—13729.

No. of dwelling houses not on public supply and reason why—2.
Isolated situation.

Total No. of dwelling houses in district—13731.

Any extension of supply during the year?—No.

Has supply been satisfactory?

(a) in quality—Yes. (b) In quantity—Yes.

No. of examinations made during the year:—

(a) Chemical No. satisfactory—52. No. unsatisfactory—0.

(b) Bacteriological No. satis.—302. No. unsatisfactory—9.

Have any supplies been restricted or closed, if so, where? No.

MILK SUPPLY

No. of milk samples taken by officers of your Authority for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938—59.

No. found adulterated—2. No. of prosecutions—None.

No. of samples of ordinary milk taken by officers of Local Authority for:

(a) **Methylene Blue Test.**

No. satisfactory—17. No. unsatisfactory—9.

(b) **Presence of Tuberculosis.**

No. negative—16. No. positive—0.

Any special examination of milk for dirt, e.g. sedimentation test?—No.

Any instance of disease attributed to milk during 1952—No.

No. of retail milk sellers registered—132.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.

Any action under Sections 18, 19 and 20?—None.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Number of licences in force for:— Dealers Supplementary

(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised) 0 0

(b) Pasteurised Milk 26 2

(c) Sterilised Milk 102 1

Samples obtained:—

(a) **Tuberculin Tested**

Milk (Pasteurised) No. satisfactory 22. No. unsatisfactory 0

(b) Pasteurised Milk No. satisfactory 25. No. unsatisfactory 3

(c) Sterilised Milk No. satisfactory 6. No. unsatisfactory 0

Food and Drugs Authorities.

No. of licences in force for pasteurised milk production—1.

No. of samples during the year:—

No. satisfactory—7. No. unsatisfactory—1.

No. of inspections made at licensed premises—9.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Number of licences in force for:— Dealers Supplementary

(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk	27	2
(b) Accredited Milk	1	0

Samples obtained:—

(a) Tuberculin Tested

Milk No. satisfactory 11. No. unsatisfactory 1.

(b) Accredited Milk. No. satisfactory 2. No. unsatisfactory 2.

ICE CREAM

No. of premises registered under Sec. 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938—122.

No. of inspections made—231.

No. of samples submitted for bacteriological examinations, with results: Satisfactory—94. Unsatisfactory—22.

Indicate briefly any further action in respect of above:—
None.

Any action taken under Section 16 and 37 Food and Drugs Act, 1938—No.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Any public abattoir in district?—No.

Total No. of private slaughterhouses—15.

No. unsatisfactory either as regards structure, position or in other respects—Several unsatisfactory from disuse.

No. of times each slaughterhouse inspected—Most not in use.
Total inspections—17.

Butchers' shops—48. Total inspections—220.

No. of seizures of unsound meat—None. Total weight—None. No. of prosecutions—None.

No. of visits to food preparing places—345. Unsound food seized or surrendered, total weight $27\frac{1}{4}$ cwts.

OTHER FOODS

No. of samples (other than milk) taken by officers of L.A.
for examination under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938—6.

No. found adulterated—1. No. of prosecutions—1.

No. of bakehouses in district—41.

Are any underground, if so how many?—No.

Number of visits to:

(a) Bakehouses—198. (b) Grocers' shops—589.

(c) General shops—602. (d) Fried fish shops—275.

Total no. of visits—1664.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No. of smoke observations each of 30 minutes duration taken
during 1952—124.

No. of above showing excessive emission of black smoke—2.

No. of cautions issued—2.

No. of statutory notices issued—1.

No. of prosecutions—None.

Are any bye-laws in force in connection with Smoke Abate-
ment—Yes.

Are there any colliery spoilbanks in the District?—Yes.

If so, have any been on fire during the year?—No.

Action by Local Authority to abate nuisances arising from
firing—None.

SHOPS ACT, 1950. Section 38.

No. of visits paid under the above Act during 1952—132.

Unsatisfactory conditions found—1. Remedied—3.

SCHOOLS

Statutory Medical Inspection is carried out by the County
Education Authority, but that does not relieve the M.O.H.
of his duties in regard to sanitation and the prevention of
infectious outbreaks in connection with schools.

No. of schools in District—16.

No. visited by M.O.H.—16.

Action taken—Individual exclusions.

Schools closed by M.O.H.—None.

General Sanitary conditions—Good, with a few exceptions.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, Etc.

No. in District—18.

Is this class of dwelling showing signs of increase?—Slightly.
Have Council made bye-laws under Section 268(4) Public Health Act, 1936?—Yes.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Are there in the District:—

Any public swimming baths or pools?—Yes.

Any privately owned baths or pools open to the public?—No.

If so, give brief particulars of each and state what action is taken to ensure satisfactory condition of the water—
Treatment of water by pressure filtration followed by chlorination.

Any samples of bath water examined in 1952, apart from samples submitted to the Medical Research Council Laboratory?—No.

If so, please give particulars—None.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Bye-laws	Date of Adoption
Common Lodging Houses	10/9/1888
Regulations of the Emission of Smoke	5/12/1931
Public Baths	7/1/1931
Escape from Fire in Factories and Workshops	14/1/1932
Houses Let in Lodgings	26/9/1933
Tents, Vans and Sheds	1933
Employment of Children (Children's Act, 1933)	1/10/1935
Street Trading (Children's Act, 1933)	1/10/1935
New Streets and Buildings	28/11/1939
Good Rule and Government	31/4/1949
Offensive Trades	30/11/1949
Nuisances	23/3/1950
Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food	4/4/1950
Prevention of waste water, etc.	1/4/1950

MORTUARIES

What accommodation:—

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|
| (a) For accidents | } | One Mortuary for all purposes |
| (b) For infectious cases other than at hospital | | |
| (c) For other cases | | |
| (d) For post-mortem examinations | | |

Any suggestions by M.O.H.—The Mortuary needs an additional office and cloakroom and arrangements have been made for this work to be put in hand.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Diseases specially prevalent in 1952—None.

Any disease specially added to notifiable list—No.

Any influences threatening the health of the District?—No.

SANITARY STAFF

Name of Sanitary Inspector.	Annual Salary as Inspector.	Other appointments held.	Salary for such other appointment.
F. G. Sugden ...	£750	Inspector Diseases of Animals	Included in Salary

Any additional or Assistant Sanitary Inspectors?—Three additional Sanitary Inspectors.

Is staff sufficient?—Yes.

SPECIAL REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS ON ANY SUBJECTS

The bacteriological condition of synthetic cream.

SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS as to Sanitary requirements of District, suggestions of M.O.H. and extended notes on any of the foregoing entries.

Any suggestions as to need for County Clinics or Dispensaries, or as to existing Clinics or Dispensaries.

